FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1844. [NO. 1419.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

All Fayetteville LOOK!!!

BRICKS FOR SALE. One whole **KILN**, by wholesale or retail.
EDWARD W. BARGE.
August 7, 1844. 18-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a few Negroes from the ages of 14 to 20, for which a liberal price will be paid. He may be found at the Lafayette Hotel.
D. L. McDONALD.
Aug. 6, 1844. 18-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale at auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday of September Court, 129 ACRES OF LAND, 3 miles from Fayetteville, on both sides of the Yadkin Road, known as the Gee Land. Persons wishing to view the Land can do so by calling on me at any time previous to the day of sale.
DAVID GEE.
August 3, 1844. 18-3w

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE seventh Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, will commence in Richmond on the last Monday in October, the 28th and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M D, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M D, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M D, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M D, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
SOLOMON MAUPIN, M D, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JEFFRIES WYMAN, M D, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

A commodious and elegant College and Infirmary building is in progress of erection, and will be completed by the opening of the session. It has been so arranged as to afford to the student every convenience and comfort, and will enable the Faculty to extend to him all the advantages for a thorough education, which the present advanced condition of medical science demands. The College Infirmary, City Almshouse, Armory and Penitentiary, afford ample means for instruction in clinical medicine and surgery, while the facilties for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country who do not receive the catalogue, which will be issued during the present month, (July) will please send their addresses (post paid) to the Dean.

AUG'S. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Fac'lty.
July 30, 1844. 18-8w

A Valuable Medicine.
THE BEST OF PILLS.
25 IN A BOX.

DR BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.
PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 6, 1844. 3-tf

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 17, 1844. 3tf

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 50 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4. Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.
E. J. HALE.
March 26.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale a the Fayetteville Book Store.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LAND, 2½ miles North of Fayetteville, formerly occupied by John Murchison, and recently by Maj. J. S. Pearson, are offered for sale. There are about 90 acres, part of it fine meadow land. About 60 or 70 acres are River bottom, mostly cleared. The houses are ample for the accommodation of a large family. For terms, apply to
JOHN M. WALKER.
Fayetteville, July 17.

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,
To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,
REMOVED!
From 113 Pearl Street to
44 CEDAR STREET,
Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.
May 1, 1844. 69-1Ypd

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper,	Saleratus,
Starch,	Indigo,
Mace,	Nutmegs,
Cloves, and	Cinnamon,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 18, 1844. 11-tf

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 4, 1844. 10-tf

One Hundred Boxes of BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

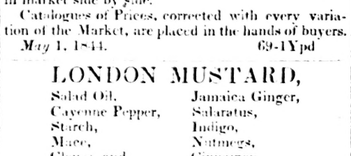
FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 15, 1844. 6tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined upon removing from his present residence, offers for sale that Valuable Property, situated in the village of Morven, formerly owned and occupied by the late Hugh McKenzie. To persons acquainted with this place, it is needless to say that it is decidedly one of the best Mercantile stands in Anson County,—situated as it is in the midst of the most populous and thriving section of the County. This tract or lot of Land contains Fifty Acres, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation, and upon which is a very comfortable and commodious Dwelling House, with all the necessary Out Buildings. Also a capital Store House. All of the said buildings are at this time in good repair. There is also in the yard a Well of (never-failing) good Water. It is useless for me here to try to convey any thing like an adequate idea of the advantageous location of this Property, either for mercantile operations, or for a private dwelling, but would advise all persons wanting to purchase to view it for themselves, as I am determined to sell. If not disposed of privately by the 31st day of October next, I shall on that day dispose of it at Public Auction on the premises, together with whatever quantity of Corn, Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture I may be possessed of at that time. Terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a portion, however, of the purchase money in Cash would be desirable. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at present in Wadesborough, or to Calvin Myers.
JESSE B. GEORGE.
June 26, 1844. 14-6w

WM. G. MATTHEWS
HAS **REMOVED** to the North East corner of Market Square, lately occupied by Mrs. Shackelford.
July 24, 1844. 16-1w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.
July 24, 1844. 16tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by Isaac Deaton, I shall expose to public sale, for Cash, at the dwelling house of said Deaton, in Montgomery county, on the 30th August next, two tracts of LAND, lying and being in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Dick's Creek, containing three or four hundred acres, being all the Land owned by said Deaton in said county. Also, four head of Horses, ten head of Cattle, forty head of Hogs, and thirty head of Sheep.
JESSE SMITHERMAN.
July 24, 1844. 17ts

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.
CAMPBELL STUBBS.
July 26, 1844. 17tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 29 for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 17th of August, 1844.
PRIZES.
$25,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,000, $1,750, $1,500, 10 Prizes of $1,000, 15 of $500, 20 of $250, &c. &c. &c.
13 Drawn Nos. out of 66.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 22 wholes			$100 00
Ditto	ditto	22 halves	50 00
Ditto	ditto	22 quarters	25 00

SPLENDID.
40,000 DOLLARS.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 30 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 24, 1844.
GRAND SCHEME.
$40,000, $15,000, $12,500, $6,000, $5,000, $2,915, 50 Prizes of $1,000, 100 of $500, 130 of $200, &c. &c. &c.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Whole Tickets only $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	20 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 31 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 31st of August, 1844.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,747, 25 Prizes of $1,000, 25 of $500, 28 of $300, &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
July 20, 1844. 16-tdpd

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

Annexation and Abolition.—One of the Locofoco orators of this city in his speech at the democratic tent some evening since, when speaking of the annexation of Texas, urged as the most important reason for annexation, that *we needed Texas as an outlet for our slave population*—as a means of ridding the country of slavery. In other words we needed Texas to promote the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY! We thought at the time, and still think that it was a strange argument to be used by a *Southern* man. In connexion with this subject our attention has been called to the following significant language of the N. Y. Evening Post, which we extract from an article commenting on the letter of Gen. Waddy Thompson. The Post says:

"As to the other point, that the annexation of Texas would lead to the abolition of slavery, General Thompson quotes Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, and Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, *who in discussing this question, have almost borrowed the style of Abolitionists, and have professed to exult over the approaching downfall of slavery, if Texas should be annexed to the Union.*"—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Lies like chickens, come home to roost.—*Globe.*

Your phraseology is correct. It is proper for Whig Editors to say that lies *go* home to roost. It is proper for Locofoco editors to say that they *come* home to roost.
Louisville Jour.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

This gentleman, being on a visit to a relative at Somerville, was called out on the evening of Tuesday last, by a visit in mass of the Bridgewater Clay Club, and all who had attended their meeting that evening.

After speeches, which were received with great applause, from Messrs. G. M. Hillyer and J. S. Thayer of Newark, a motion was made and carried by acclamation, (says a correspondent of the Newark Daily,) that the whole meeting proceed to call on Mr. Frelinghuysen, then at the house of a sister close by.

On reaching the house, the procession halted, and a committee went in to express the strong desire of the assembly to see Mr. Frelinghuysen.

He accordingly appeared, and for some twenty minutes addressed the audience, with his accustomed directness of manner, and energy, and felicity of speech.

He thanked them most heartily—he felt honored that his humble name should be associated with the great interest of the Whig party, and this testimony that it was approved and sanctioned in a spot where his forefathers and kindred had dwelt for an hundred and twenty years, was most grateful to his feelings. It would be his ambition to justify this expression of confidence by the most devoted efforts to sustain and promote the great living doctrines of the party. He need not say that we had such principles; they have long been before the American people; you have heard them ably discussed this evening, and to recapitulate and argue them at this late hour would be a needless waste of time.

They are doctrines well founded: are the fruits of the glorious American Revolution, and under their influence our beloved country must continue to grow and prosper. Among them are, briefly, a sound currency, protection to domestic industry, which every freeman of the country has a right to enjoy, a limitation of the Executive prerogative, and an equal participation in the proceeds of the public domain—the great patrimonial inheritance of the sons of patriot sires.

A sound national currency! Can any man dispute the importance of this? What avails protection of the fruits of our own industry, if we are to be put off with such miserable representatives of value as we have been accustomed to use as a currency. We have all seen and felt the evils of an unsound currency, and sad experience of the shameful abuses on this subject have taught us some wholesome lessons—lessons by which the country must profit.

On the subject of a protective tariff Mr. F. came out nobly and at length. It was based, he said, on the principle that charity begins at home. The Scriptures denounce the man who does not look to his own household. He drew a striking contrast between the labor of this country and the rest of the world, and showed that it was the duty of our Government to protect our free and intelligent workmen against a ruinous competition with the half-starved laborer of Europe. Every country on the face of the earth had its tariff. England, France, and Russia, had imposed heavy duties to protect themselves against the influx of foreign produce, well knowing that to admit it free would ruin their own industry. England has carried her rate of duties to such an extent, and enforces the principle of protection so rigidly, that our produce, except during a few days in the year, can scarcely get admission there. Here was a tariff that utterly excludes all foreign competition; and her Prime Minister has recently announced to the world that the protective principle is an essential part, an irrevocable provision of her whole commercial policy.

Having shown that a tariff for protection was and had ever been the true policy of the country, he naturally recurred to the unrivalled efforts of Mr. Clay, upon whose services and character he pronounced a noble eulogy. He was, he said, no mushroom politician—no mere creature of circumstances. He had been a public man and before the country for thirty years or more—was an old, long-tried, and ever faithful servant of the people. Strong in the spirit of the generous principles which glowed in his heart, we saw in him talents equal to any emergency; we saw in his speeches volumes that spoke to his honor; and he never saw the man who could put his finger on the spot where he had done any thing to forfeit the confidence of his country. He had ever sought the greatest blessings for the greatest number; his voice has always and every where been raised in favor of equal rights. He is the father of all these systems which the Whigs now propose and under which the land prospers. Almost every page of our country's history for the last quarter of a century contains some record of the patriotism, the services, and the never-faltering devotion of Henry Clay.

While the rich tones of the speaker thrilled through the hearts of the admiring multitude, as he vindicated the fame of this calumniated old patriot, I could not but regret that they might not be echoed and re-echoed through the whole length and breadth of the land. Most effectually would they put to shame the reckless libellers who have filled it with their viperous abuse.

The only allusion Mr. F. meant to make to the candidates on the oth[er] s to say, that their party had con- vinced of the power of and that the people were d[e]ain them, that they were no[t] riving to out Mr. Polk to be the [e]nd of a Prot[ec]Tariff—which he m[ea]th never was. B[e]though they had borrowed our principles, we must cling the closer to them, and establish them at the polls, the place of final arbitration. No poles, Ash or Hickory, were comparable to those of election day—one vote there was worth all the poles we could erect, though the streets should be lined with them.

The great questions in issue were fairly before the people, and he firmly trusted that their verdict would prove the establishment of the principles for which we contend, and that the rich blessings of that Providence which had smiled upon our country from the beginning, would continue to smile upon our efforts to sustain and perpetuate her interests to the end.

It was 11 o'clock at night when he concluded, and after rounds upon rounds of cheers, the assembly dispersed, more than ever proud of their candidates, and confident of their success.

Anecdote of Henry Clay.—Mr. E. S. Cornelius, of Piscataway, N. J. who has hitherto voted with the Loco-Focos but has concluded to go the other way this time, was yesterday in our office, and casually stated to us some of the reasons for his change, which seem to us worthy of record; so we jot them down:

He said he had been first induced to discard his old Political associates from disgust at their atrocious yet often paltry personal attacks on Mr. Clay. He remarked that he had lived some years in Louisville, Ky. and had often seen Mr. Clay there, and he knew that both parties held him in the highest respect, not only as a great Statesman but as a man of exalted personal worth. An incident recalled to his mind was as follows:

While he lived in Louisville, in 1836 or '7, the Ohio being very high, a flat-boat loaded with coal broke loose from its moorings above and was precipitated over the Falls. The men on board saved their lives, and that was all. A crowd was attracted to the wharf, and among them was Henry Clay, then stopping at the Galt House. He instantly asked, "Have you not lost every thing? Will you not need aid?" They answered that they were nearly destitute, having but a few dollars in their pockets and being far from friends. "Well," said Mr. Clay, "Here is $20 to begin with: others will doubtless contribute." They did so; as much as the sufferers would take was raised on the spot, and they went their way with lighter hearts.

This is but an incident—one among a thousand such—but it marks the man.
New York Tribune.

A Damper.—A correspondent of the New Haven Courier, writing from Sachem's Head, where he has been rusticating, gives the following amusing account of an adventure which occurred within his *hearing* while there:

"Upon my arrival at this place, I noticed a pretty girl who, from her youthful appearance and manners, I supposed to be a candidate for matrimony. She was accompanied by a young brother and a sister rather older than herself. In the course of the afternoon a handsome and well dressed man of about thirty, alighted from a carriage and entered the house. Between the two strangers an instant and friendly recognition took place, mutual inquiries were made and answered concerning each other's health, family, &c. I left the long separated lovers together, for such I at once surmised them to be, and strolled along the shore to my favorite seat. I had not remained their many minutes, when I discovered the pair approaching and concealed by a projecting fragment of rock, surveyed them unobserved. They advanced directly to the spot where I was, and stood so near me that their conversation was audible.

'I am rejoiced to hear,' said the girl, 'that you have succeeded so well in business, and I suppose (she added with a laugh) that you intend taking a wife back with you. Well let me choose one for you; there are plenty of pretty girls now in———'

'I shall not return, Hetty,' said the other with a smile, 'I intend building a neat house near your mother's, on the B———lot, and making your town my place of residence.'

'Oh!' replied his fair companion, 'that will be very agreeable—it will make the neighborhood so lively.'

'I hope it it will prove so to you, Hetty, for I have indulged the hope,' responded the gentleman, with a warmth which brought the blushes to the cheeks of his beautiful colloquint, and made her retreat a step or two from him, 'as we have been associates from childhood, and our families always upon terms of intimacy, that we should be mutually conducive to each other's happiness.'

'Certainly,' returned the lady, almost breathless with surprise, 'I trust that we shall never cease to be friends.'

'More than friends, Hetty,' ejaculated the lover.

'Mercy on me! Henry, Mr.———I mean—Julia, John, come here!' said she beckoning to her brother and sister, who were a few rods distaint. 'I do not understand you sir.'

'Then you are already engaged!'

'No—yes—why, Mr.———, you are jesting—are you not aware——?'

'Speak—for heaven's sake—of what?'

'Why, said the lady, recovering her composure and ultimately breaking into a merry laugh, *'that I have been a married woman these six weeks!'*

'Oh——!!——'

But I have no room for more, and if I had, it is very doubtful whether I ought to write it."

"Oh no—they never mention him,
His name is never heard."

It is a curious fact that the name of James K. Polk is never mentioned by the Locofoco orators at the public meetings in this city. "Able and eloquent" speeches are made by the hour and not a word about their candidate for the Presidency!—How is this? *Can* they say nothing in his favor? Are they actually ashamed of their leader? We have heard a good deal of talk about "[en]thusiasm;" cannot our friends furnish us with a sample in this city? Will the Locofoco candidates be so kind as to favor the public with a few words on the merits and qualifications of James K. P[olk], by way of variety? It would [be] interest[ing]—very!
Mobile Advertiser.

We [would] like to know how any party can h[ope] to be successful which treats the fairest part of creation with such marked contumely as, according to the Natchez Courier, a speaker at a Locofoco meeting in St. Louis did, by saying:—"We (the Loc[o] not ask, wish, or desire the approbation, [or] waving of handkerchiefs, or smiles of the ladi[es]"

Prentice of the Louisville Journal thinks it quer[y] that the *sugar* State should turn the Loco so dreadfully *sour*.

Execution by the Guillotine.—On the 8th instant Pierre Lescure, who was accused of the murder of his father, but not brought to trial for want of sufficient evidence; and who has since been condemned to death for making away with his uncle, was executed at Riom (Puy-de-Dome). The circumstances attending the execution was most horrifying. Being a man of herculean strength, he was bound in prison with an unusual weight of chains. It required at least half an hour for the smiths to unrivet them. Lescure was much weakened by his confinement, and assistance was offered to him in walking to the scaffold; but he declined it and went forward, and even ascended the ladder with a firm step. Fearing resistance, the executioners of St. Fleur and Moulins were called in to aid the executioner of Riom.—When Lescure appeared on the platform, his tall and athletic person towered above them and the priest that attended him. Unfortunately he was not bound with sufficient force to the swing board which was also too short for his length so that his neck went beyond the groove, and the axe, when loosened, fell on the wood of the frame, and only wounded its intended victim. Upon this, the executioner from St. Fleur got astride on the head of Lescure, but the convict struggled from the grasp, and breaking his bands, rose again, with his shoulders and breast covered with his own blood, his face flush and his eyes haggard, uttering cries that struck terror to the heart of every spectator. The priest approached the man, and presenting to him the image of Christ on the cross, succeeded by his exhortations in prevailing on him to again submit to be bound. Again the axe fell, and again missed its mark, only enlarging the first wound. Lescure's cries became still more astounding. The people shouted with indignation, and, pressing round the scaffold, were on the point of overcoming the Gendarmerie in attendance, while the priest, whose surplice was covered with blood, embraced and did all in his power to console and calm the mutilated man. The three executioners were for a time completely paralyzed; but at last one of them mustered resolution enough to fix the devoted head in a proper position, and the axe, already streaming with blood, fell a third time, and completed its task.—The three executioners are, it is said, to be dismissed from their offices.
Galignani's Messenger.

Advice for Summer.—Don't gormandize. We hate a glutton at all times, but especially in summer. It is monstrous to see men, when the mercury is up to 90, cram a pound of fat meat down their throat. Don't you know that animal food increases the bile? Eat sparingly and be sure and masticate well what you eat. Don't bolt your food like an anaconda. Take exercise in early morning. Ah! what fools we are, to sweat in bed, when the cool breezes of the morning invite us forth, and the birds and the dew, and the streams are murmuring in their own quiet way, pleasant music, which arouses a kindred melody in the soul.

Be good natured. Don't get into an angry discussion on politics or religion. There will be time enough to talk the former over when the weather becomes cooler, and as for the latter, the less you quarrel about it the better. Religion is a good thing, but when you fight in its name you show yourself ignorant of its principles and unswayed by its influence.

Bathe often—three times a week—every day. The expense is as nothing to the benefits derived. If you would enjoy health, have a clear head, a sweet stomach, a cheerful disposition, put your carcases under water every day, and when you emerge use the brush vigorously for five minutes. There is nothing like the pure, bracing water. We never dip beneath its surface without thanking God for having placed such a health-promoting element within our reach.
Noah.

Is Polk a "Black-Leg?"—Mr. Hamer, the notorious Locofoco leader in Ohio, in a political speech at West Union the other day, said: "*I am acquainted with James K. Polk. I have slept and* PLAYED CARDS WITH HIM."

Horrible! Horrible!—*Louisville Journal.*

After this, we hope the Locofoco slanderers will take a respite from their daily libels upon Mr. Clay.

We learn from Capt. Betts, of the schr. Princess Anne, from North Carolina, that the schr. John C. Pettijohn, was struck by lightning, on Saturday last, while going from Plymouth to Nag's Head. Both masts were shivered, and the decks ripped up, and melancholy to relate, Mr. Lucas, a merchant of Plymouth, was instantly killed; a man and a boy were also injured, the former so much so that for three days his life was despaired of. There was a large party of ladies on board at the time, none of whom fortunately were injured.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Yankee Ingenuity.—We see it stated in the Montreal Times as a fact, that at several points along the boundary which divides a portion of the States of New York and Vermont from Lower Canada, Yankees have opened or established stores, which, as we should say of neither side politicians, are right on the fence—or, in other words, they are built one-half on the American side and the other half on the Canadian. In the Canadian half they keep and sell such articles as are subject to an American tariff, and vice versa. In the American side they store all the goods upon which the Canadians impose a tax.

The Hon. Joel Holleman, formerly member of Congress from the Norfolk district of Virginia, and Speaker of the last House of Delegates of that State, died at this residence in Smithfield on the 1st inst.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

SOUTH CAROLINA, POLK, THE TARIFF, AND NULLIFICATION.

We have published the recent extraordinary letter of Hon. Isaac E. Holmes, expressing his apprehensions that Clay would be elected, and calling on the South to prepare to nullify the Tariff again. Mr. Holmes has been courteously called on by some of his constituents to explain that letter. The requisition closes with the following questions:

1. Are you in favor of the election of Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas, the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States? and are you, or not, of the opinion that the votes of South Carolina should be given in good faith for them?

2. Whatever may be your opinion of Mr. Polk's ability, in the event of his election, to effect a repeal of the tariff of 1842, and to break down the protective system, HAVE YOU ANY DOUBT OF THE SINCERITY OF HIS OPPOSITION TO THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION, and that the influence of his high office will be in good faith exerted to SUBVERT it?

We are, Dear Sir,
With the highest regard and esteem,
Your ob't servants,
F. H. ELMORE,
H. BAILEY,
H. W. CONNER.

To this letter Mr. Holmes replies:

Gentlemen:—I have just received your letter, in which two queries are distinctly *put*, and as distinctly will *I* reply.

1st. I am in favour of the election of Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas, and am decidedly of opinion that South Carolina ought to vote for them.

2d. *I have no doubt of Mr. Polk's sincerity, when he declared his opposition to the entire system of protection*, AND, IF ELECTED, HE WILL ENDEAVOR TO SUBVERT IT.

Having answered your questions, I might here stop, but I may be permitted to express my surprise that any doubt should have existed of *my* wishing success to the "Annexation Candidate," as I deem the incorporation of Texas into this Union as VITAL, and the only hope I now entertain of adding that great and valuable Territory to our Confederate Empire, is through the success of the Democratic party.

I remain, gentlemen,
With great respect, your ob't serv't,
I. E. HOLMES.

We call the attention of Pennsylvania to this development. Nay, we ask all who believe that some sort of Protection of our Industry is proper and beneficial, to consider what this advocate of Polk says of his candidate's position and opinions.

Read, Men of Newark and Lynn, of Lowell and Pittsburg! read Laborers, Farmers, Artisans, every where! and judge whether they are not perpetrating a most impudent fraud who tell you that Polk is in favor of Protection!

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

POLK ON THE TARIFF!

All are familiar with the fact that this gentleman Mr. Polk, with an easiness of virtue and accommodation of principle unexceeded by any politician of this or any other day, has recently, in a letter to Mr. Kane of Philadelphia, renounced the creed which he has acted upon for 20 years—RENOUNCED ALL HIS OWN VOTES, ACTS AND DECLARATIONS, while he was in Congress, and placed himself at one somerset, upon the WHIG PRINCIPLES OF TARIFF AND DISTRIBUTION. For as in his letter to Kane, he insists (contrary to his former position) that Revenue should be raised by the Tariff alone, he thereby indirectly, but distinctly acknowledges, that the Whig doctrine of Distribution is RIGHT, and gives it to be understood that he will support it.

Than this *ratting* of Polk, no political event has ever struck us with more disgust: There never was—there never could have been—a more graceless, selfish and unblushing piece of Renegadism—or one conceived in a more dishonourable spirit of calculating demagoguism! He KNEW that he could not be elected—that he had not the beginning of a chance to be elected—as a candidate opposed to the Tariff; and without any hesitation, knowing this to be the state of the case, he unscrupulously renounces his FREE TRADE opinions, disowns the acts and declarations of his entire political life, and adopts and avows the sentiments which he finds it *necessary* to hold, or if not to hold, to pretend to hold, to be elected President of the U. States. He has *demonstrated* in his letter to Kane, that he is prepared to *turn Turk*, if that may elect him—that he is a gentleman of so liberal a conscience, that for his *own advantage*, he is equally ready to believe in the faith of the majority, whether that faith leans to the true Saviour or the false Prophet.

Mr. Polk's *design* in his letter to Kane is farther marked by Mr. Kane's *character* and *residence*. Mr. Kane is an active politician of Philadelphia—of Pennsylvania—and no doubt wrote to Mr. Polk, that to get the vote of that great State he must come out for the Tariff—that Tariff which Mr. Polk had *opposed* all his life! Mr. Polk's compliance with the corrupt invitation was immediate and unqualified! He went the "whole figure" without hesitation and without reservation! The vote of *Pennsylvania* was the object, and that was an end too indispensable to admit of any reflections about *consistency*, or any parlying with his conscience! He threw at once a complete somerset and became A WHIG, as far as interest made it expedient to be considered so, or that he thought he could impose upon the credulity of the country.

Observe now the effect of this BASE—
[illegible] unprincipled and [illegible]
[illegible] in Pennsylvania, [illegible]
[illegible] is intended to operate!

The Charleston Mercury, the organ of Calhounism and Free Trade in the South, does not actually denounce Polk for his letter to Kane, but it comes within one inch of it. It hopes he did not mean what he says, and that there will be subsequent revelations from him to contradict the plain statements of this letter, which do not admit of two constructions!

But in PENNSYLVANIA, for the latitude of which Mr. Polk intended his letter, it is held up as THE Tariff candidate of Mr. Clay is there partially denounced, at least, as [illegible] coldly to protection, and Mr. Polk is proceeded as the true tariff candidate.

In confirmation of what we allege, we quote from the Bedford [Pa.] Gazette what follows:

"*The Tariff.*—In every district and town of a Tariff rally under the banner of Col. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, the great champion in the cause of equal rights and universal liberty. He is the warm friend of a Tariff—such a Tariff as will protect the Farmer and Mechanic as well as the Merchant and the Manufacturer! He views all men as having been "born free and equal"! But here is his own language, contained in a letter written to John K. Kane, Esq., of Philadelphia, bearing date, "Columbia, Tennessee, June 15th, 1844"—language which is worthy of being printed in letters of gold:

"In my judgment, it is the duty of the Government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its Revenue Laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just PROTECTION to all the great interests of the whole UNION, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic arts, Commerce and Navigation!

JAMES K. POLK."

This is but a tittle of the evidence we could adduce to prove the dishonest game which Polkery is playing in this matter to humbug the German population of Pennsylvania. We quote as farther evidence, a letter to ourselves from Harrisburg:

Extract of a letter dated

"HARRISBURG, August 2, 1844.

"A great effort is now being made by the Locofocos of this State, to induce the belief that Mr. Polk is as much in favor of a Protective Tariff as Mr. Clay. On this question the result of the election in Pennsylvania will turn—and if the friends of Polk should be successful in inducing the belief that he is a Protective Tariff man, they will carry the State, without a doubt. On the contrary if we can shew that he is not—but goes with Southern anti-Tariffites—or anti-Tariff, Free Trade feeling, then we are certain to carry Pennsylvania for Mr. Clay by a very decisive majority. There are thousands of Locofocos who will abandon Polk upon being convinced by their own organs published at the South, that he is supported by the Free Trade and anti-Tariffites at the South."

Interesting Letter.—The following important letter proves upon Mr. Polk the charge that he is opposed to the tariff. It was written to Mr. C. Gibbons, of Pennsylvania, and read by him at a great mass meeting of the Whigs held in Bucks county, Pa., on Saturday last:—

NASHVILLE, July 25, 1844.

Charles Gibbons, Esq.—Dear Sir:—By the mail I enclose you two publications of Col. Polk's during the last Summer's canvass on the subject of the Tariff, etc. From these publications you will perceive that the Colonel is *dead* out against Protection, and particularly opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands because, he says, it is a Tariff measure. It sounds strangely to us who have been accustomed to hear Col. Polk, to hear it stated that he is a Tariff man, or in favor of Protection. I have met him on more than one hundred and fifty fields, and I never heard him make a speech in my canvasses with him, that he did not denounce the principle of Protection. Indeed, this was the main ground on which he and his friends relied, to defeat me. I was *for* Protection;—he *against* it. I *for* Distribution;—he *against* it.

The contest is fierce in Tennessee—each party in the field, with all their forces and zeal. In Pennsylvania, I would say, do your duty;—we will do ours. Tennessee will maintain her position.

Respectfully your servant,
JAMES C. JONES.

Mr. Gibbons then read extracts from the documents referred to in the letter, and added testimony upon testimony to the truth of the assertion that Mr. Polk was, and is, a bitter and uncompromising foe to the Tariff of 1842.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PARTY CONVERSIONS.

While the organs of pseudo-democracy, in their last hope of making, by boasting, proselytes whom party watchwords and discordant doctrines can no longer mislead, are out-heroding all example of former vaunt and claiming now whole S'aces of backsliding Whigs, and now (more modestly) only here and there a brigade or two of "men in buckram," Louisiana has slidden from them; North Carolina has (as ever at the push) wheeled her whole State force into line; Georgia is coming into column at the tap of the Whig drum; Tennessee lifts once more her board standard, sure soon to shine in the van of our battle; Kentucky rouses her sons, ever true and stout; Virginia casts off whatever of man-worship has heretofore held her back; and even the long-established Jacksonian domination in Alabama and Missouri shakes, perplexing with "fear of change" the monarch of their opinions. Such is plainly the state of things in the only region to which the issues, the pretences, the resorts are adapted, on which the final hopes of Locofocoism have been cast. It has chosen for its last desperate wager to stake every thing on questions that could not but fail every where except in the South; and in the South itself it is plainly about to be entirely routed even on the manœuvre the very success of which there could only ensure overthrow nearly every where else.

Except the votaries of mesmerism or the followers of water-witchcraft, few are, in the present time of knowledge, credulous enough, upon no matter how many assertions of known dealers in delusion, to give any faith to effects contradicted by every ascertained cause. Did people nowadays believe in magic, all know that there can be none in the politically weak and (we may even say) comparatively obscure names of "Polk and Dallas." With such, Locofocoism may say ever so much that it can "call spirits from the vasty deep;" but who will believe that the aforesaid spirits will ever come? And though the only other sounds that jacobinism now pretends to conjure with—"Free Trade, Texas, and Disunion"—may evoke from the Red Sea of Calhounism a spritely troop of phantoms or so, some hollow-eyed hobgoblin or submerged ghost of Nullification, who does not know that all good Christians and Whigs defy the devil and his works, and that a small sprinkling of American feeling will soon send shivering back to their salt-water prisons any and all empty shapes of this sort, no matter what terrors they may try to put on?

We [illegible] in a word, nor will the Public, to which the highest credit is conversant to Locofocoism, [illegible] know undeceivers, [illegible] established by nothing to assure us of their [illegible] and sobriety, contradicted by all sorts of positive [illegible] and proofs, and gainsaid in especial by the known and general confusion of purposes and of doctrines prevailing among our adversaries. Countries have never yet made conquests abroad while engaged in furious civil war at [illegible] and chronic wars torn by fatal schisms within [illegible] ly make any great progress in [illegible] faith at the ends of the earth. Let [illegible] events in Louisiana and North Carolina [illegible] what the probability is that "Annexation" is thing among the Whig votes in the North; and let any man reckon the likelihood of the spread of Anti-Tariffism among the immaculate [illegible] States, when he surveys the progress [illegible] a sound system of Home Protection [illegible] ing in Virginia, Tennessee, North [illegible] and Georgia. A charming pr[illegible] there, indeed, that such "neophytes [illegible] Trade as General Jackson, Senator Wright, and Secretary Woodbury, or of A[illegible] as Messrs. Buchanan and McDuffie are [illegible] to turn back the great wave of public opinion, or that the Hero of the Proclamation and his new political foster-son for the Presidency are to help forward Disunionism. We will promise to cut all the converts which any of these shall be found to make on these questions.

But while, in this uncertain matter of individual changes, there is room for a deal of vague assertion and studied delusion, there is *one thing*, at least, besides past or coming results of State suffrages, that admits of certainty; and to that we invite attention on the other side, as affording a touchstone of the reality of the changes blazoned on either side:

To the Whig side there have of late been repeated accessions from the Locofoco and the Neutral Press. We have chronicled a variety of such as newly occurring, and the number might be counted by tens and twenties. Now, what like changes can be shown on the other side? *We have yet to see the first one.*

But these are changes not only perfectly incontestable, but of wide consequence. In no instance, hardly, does a public journal thus change but because a like change has happened among the mass of those amidst whom it circulates. Nor is this all. It implies a new and a powerful cause of further changes; it signifies that many converts had been made around the Editor before he came over, and that many more will follow him. Each case of this sort cannot well be considered as standing for less than a direct inroad and conquest upon from five hundred to one thousand, or even many more of the enemy. These are changes, indeed, worth speaking of.

THE LOCO FOCOS AND THE TARIFF.

It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, looking at their professions, to tell what sort of a Tariff the majority of the Loco Focos are in favor of.

In South Carolina and Alabama, "a horizontal tariff" is the word; while in Pennsylvania and the North, a Tariff for Revenue, with the duties so adjusted "as to afford reasonable incidental protection" to American Industry, is clamorously advocated by the Locos. In Virginia, until very lately, we had supposed that the current of opinion ran in favor of a "horizontal tariff,"—for in the year 1843 the Loco Foco State Convention laid down the broadest Free Trade doctrine, and asserted that duties intended as a mere tax for the support of Government, and to be levied fairly and equally on all property, interests and occupations, *must discriminate against Protection*, and be laid chiefly on those imports which do *not* come in competition with domestic products." This was the doctrine in '43, but as the Convention in '44 did not reassert it, we are inclined to the belief that the opinions of the Democracy have undergone some change. We are the more inclined to this belief, as *Mr. Polk*, their candidate for the Presidency, has, in his letter to Mr. Kane, laid down a doctrine precisely opposite to the one asserted in '43, and for so doing has not yet been rebuked by the Southern Locos. As we are exceedingly anxious to know what is Southern doctrine on the Tariff, we trust the Richmond Convention will define the position of the entire South on this subject.

If Mr. Polk's *Kane doctrine* is the doctrine of the entire party of the South, let us know it. Or if it shall turn out that his letter to Mr. Kane was a commodity designed solely for the consumption of the Northern Locos, let the fact be made known. The Whigs only wish to know what is the position of the Democracy. If they are for Free Trade, or a horizontal tariff, we join issue with them. If they are for a Tariff which shall provide an adequate revenue for the Government, and at the same time "reasonably protect American interests," we shall congratulate them on making that approach to the Whig side, and shall cherish the hope that they will yet agree with us on the other subjects which have heretofore divided us.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Protection in 1808.—Extract from an Address, published in 1808, urging the people of Virginia to such a system of domestic manufactures, as would render us independent of foreign nations:

"Perhaps it is no wild supposition to conceive, that even if the present attacks on our trade should blow over, Congress may adopt the policy of encouraging our own manufactures, by rather higher duties on the imported articles of Europe. To keep ourselves from being altogether dependent on Europe for our clothing, Congress may adopt this course, if they should discover from the experience of the intermediate time, that we have really the inclination and the spirit to clothe ourselves."

(Signed,)
WILLIAM H. CABELL,
WILLIAM WIRT,
WILLIAM FOUCHEE, Senr.
PEYTON RANDOLPH,
THOMAS RITCHIE.

WITHDRAWAL OF TYLER.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

I learn from a source entitled to credit that on the interesting occasion of Tyler's return with his young bride among his old friends and neighbors in Virginia, they generally omitted to call upon him. This caused the Captain much vexation, and he demanded of one who knew, why it was that he was thus treated, affecting of course entire innocence of all knowledge of any reasonable cause. He got an honest answer, such an one as he ought to have had long ago. It was this:—"The reason, sir, is that we do not approve of the course you are pursuing. We think you are disgracing counsel and the country." "Pu[illegible]aid Tyler, let them *come and see me*. I [illegible]e hear that from their own mouths." A [illegible]number accordingly waited on him, and [illegible]ealt so plainly and effectively with him that [illegible]e came to an immediate resolution to withdraw from the [illegible]d canvass. This *important* [illegible] probably be announced in [illegible]thout much delay.

AM[illegible]US.

[illegible] Hickory [illegible] democratic [illegible]hority,) marked "that all who trade upon borrowed capital ought to break." Young Hickory runs for the Presidency solely upon the capital and credit of Old Hickory, except the little Texas capital which he stole from Capt. Tyler. If a man upon borrowed capital ought to break, how much sooner ought one who sends what he does not borrow, to share the same fate! Democrats can you work it out?—*Columbus (Geo.) Enq.*

The German Whigs of Cincinnati and its vicinity had a very large meeting in that city, a few days since and adopted an address, setting forth their opinions in favor of the Whig candidates and the Whig measures.

FACTS FOR MECHANICS.

We would that every Mechanic in the land would "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the contents of the following article, from the Poughkeepsie Eagle. It is a concise statement of the effects which the election of anti-protectionists will have on all the industrial classes of our country; and we cannot too strongly commend it to their notice:

In the years when the rates of duties upon all imported articles ranged at 20 per cent. it is well known not only that the foreign importations so far exceeded the exports as to create a ruinous balance of trade against us, but that owing to the low duties, in addition to the usual foreign goods brought in, large quantities of articles made by mechanical labor began also to be imported, and that kind of business was increasing so rapidly that had it not been stopped by the tariff of 1842, it would soon have proved a vast injury, if not utterly ruinous, to a large portion of American mechanics. Hardly a ship came from England that did not bring as a portion of her cargo, a large quantity of London made hats. French cabinet furniture began also to come almost by the cargo, but among the chief mechanical articles were French boots and shoes, and ready made clothing.

All who had occasion to visit our large cities in those times, could see in every quarter, signs upon showing shops filled with French boots and shoes, and the ready made clothing brought from London could also be found almost as easily. But we wish to call attention of shoemakers and tailors, especially the journeymen, to two simple facts, which we noticed, particularly at the time. A single ship that arrived in the spring of 1842, before the Whig tariff was passed, brought *sixteen thousand pairs* of Paris made boots and shoes, which were at once thrown into our markets. It was also stated by the city papers, at the same time, when orders were constantly going to England for ready made clothing, that by the steamship Great Western in one trip, there were sent measures to London for 1200 full suits of clothes; to be made to order for New York and Philadelphia.

By the boots and shoes brought in the single cargo here mentioned, American journeymen shoemakers were directly deprived of patronage to the amount of at least $15,000 and more probably of $25,000, all of which was as so much cash taken directly from their pockets. And in reference to the clothes ordered in one trip by the Great Western, the journeymen tailors, to say nothing of their employers, were in like manner sufferers directly from their pockets in the loss of as much work, to the amount of at least $5000 cash, for the making of the 1200 coats alone would have amounted to $3,600 to them. And this, let it be understood, was lost to American *journeymen* shoemakers and tailors, in but *two instances*, without reference to the hundreds of others, of similar character, in the importation of ready made clothing, hats, cabinet furniture, &c. to fill up the shops in our large cities.

Now we wish our working men of all classes, many of whom are doubtless still acting with the locofoco party, would consider these facts well, and then, without reference to past preferences, according to the dictates of their own sober judgment, judge which policy is best calculated to promote their own interests and those of the country. One single fact like that of the arrival of 16,000 pair of French boots and shoes in one cargo, is worth more to enable them to reach a correct conclusion than all the theories in the world. A journeyman shoemaker or tailor, when he is discharged, and himself and family suffering through his want of employment and because the articles upon which he works are made in Paris and London at prices below which he can possibly make a decent living, does not want to read ten columns about "democracy," "poor man's rights," and "bank," and so on, to understand his position. He sees at once, if he looks at the subject without prejudice, that both his interests and his *rights* are sacrificed through the bad policy of the government, which allows foreigners to take away his substance, depriving him of the patronage to which he is entitled. The same rule applies to every branch of industry.

But, says a locofoco demagogue, anxious to conceal the real issue from the people, what has all this to do with the Presidential election? We answer *it has every thing to do with it*, and upon the settlement of *that question* will depend entirely the protection or prostration of American industry. Henry Clay has always been the steady advocate of that system, and if he is elected it will *certainly* be established during his administration upon a basis so firm that it can never be shaken. On the other hand, James K. Polk is and always has been an avowed opponent of protection and an advocate of *free trade*, and he is now supported at the South solely upon that ground, as all his party papers and meetings show; so that if he is successful the protective system will as certainly be put down. There is no disguising this issue, however much demagogues may seek to mystify. Let mechanics then choose which of the two they consider as presenting the best claims to their support. It is to them a plain *business matter*.

Assumption of State Debts.—The Pennsylvanian republishes an article from the Baltimore Republican, the object of which is to impress the country with the belief that Mr. Clay is in favor of the assumption of the State debts by the General Government. Mr. Clay *has never expressed such a sentiment*. He is in favor of distributing the proceeds of the public lands to the States, which of right belong to them, and thus enabling them to pay their debts, without imposing unnecessarily heavy burdens of direct taxation upon the people.

But while such a hue and cry is raised about assuming the debts of the States, those who make it are advocating the assumption of the public debt of Texas, amounting to unknown millions, probably not less than twenty-five or thirty, perhaps fifty. What beautiful consistency!—*U. S. Gazette.*

ANOTHER SCREW LOOSE!

N. J. Palmer, Esq. of Milton in this State, says the Raleigh Register, who has always been a Jackson, Van Buren man, took occasion at a public meeting on the 26th ult. to declare the reasons which impel him to join the Whigs. They are, in substance, precisely those given by Mr. Loring for his abandonment of the party. Mr. Palmer will be an important acquisition in that quarter, and we congratulate the Whigs on his accession to our ranks.

After the candidates for the Legislature ceased speaking Mr. Palmer rose not to make a Speech—time would not permit him even had he the inclination. He was no candidate for office—he desired no political distinction—he appeared before the people as an humble individual who felt a deeper interest for the welfare of his country, than he did for the selfish interest of a party.—Actuated by an honest heart and a pure conscience, candor compelled him to declare that he could not subscribe to the notorious positions now assumed by that party—much less could he consent to be led by men who were daily plotting the overthrow of our happy Union. Who, he asked, were they that now stood at the head of the Democratic party in the South! Sir, said he, they are men whose voices are echoing 'nullification!' 'disunion!' He could not consent to be tied to the coat tail of such men as these. He had been in favor of the annexation of Texas, but a recent personal interview with General Thompson, our late Minister to Mexico, convinced him that annexation was not the thing it was cracked up to be—that it would ruin the present Southern States—that it would inevitably involve us in a disgraceful war, if indeed it did not dissolve the Union. Besides, he found that he had been going for it without 'counting the cost'—she was over head and ears in debt—her debt had been represented at $10,000,000, but the truth was Texas did not know how much she owed; he ventured to say that Texas owed ten times the amount, for it was not reasonable to suppose that the Florida War with a handful of Indians should cost the United States $40,000,000, and the Texas war, a war of eight or nine years standing, only cost $10,000,000. Mr. P. reminded gentlemen that they would have the Texas debt to pay. Mr. Palmer begged leave to differ from the gentlemen who had just addressed the people on the Tariff and distribution questions: He did not think the Tariff of '42 so oppressive; for his own part he could find no cause for complaint; he bought as much merchandise as most men, and he got his goods as cheap as he had ever been able to buy them: He thought the hue and cry against the Tariff unjust: The Government had to be supported, and the Tariff ought to be large enough to do it, without taking the Public Land fund from the States. He considered that Mr. Van Buren had been shamefully cheated out of the nomination by the disunionists; he could have supported Van Buren, but he couldn't go Col. Polk; the company he kept, or rather the company that kept the Colonel was too obnoxious to his taste. So he found himself called upon to choose between Henry Clay, Texas and Disunion; and who could hesitate which of the two to choose! Mr. Palmer said he would at a future time give his reasons in detail for refusing to go for Polk and Dallas, Texas and Disunion.

Pennsylvania.—The *Miltonian*, published at Milton, in Northumberland county, says that the prospects of the Whigs in Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, and Columbia counties are truly cheering, and assures its friends at a distance that the counties above named will give one thousand votes more for Mr. Clay than they gave for the lamented Harrison in 1840.

The Clinton County Whig states, in reference to the increasing popularity of Whig principles in the heretofore Northern Locofoco counties of the State, that, so far as its knowledge extends, the Whigs are evidently gaining ground, and will give a larger vote for Clay, Frelinghuysen, and Markle than has been cast in favor of Whig candidates at any previous election.

Northern Ohio.—A friend now from the Reserve assures us (says the Cincinnati Chronicle) that never since the name of Whig designated the party has the Lake country been so thoroughly awake and doing. From 1824 to 1844 Henry Clay has been their hearty choice; and now, though at a late hour, the moment approaches when they will testify their attachment by majorities such as were never recorded. The farmers of Medina county, to the number of about fifty, have changed their votes from free trade to home protection.

The Public Treasury.—From an official publication made by the Treasury Department, in pursuance of the salutary provision contained in a clause of one of the acts passed at the late session of Congress, requiring the periodical publication of the moneys in the several banks and the mints holding deposites of public money, it appears that the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft (after paying all outstanding drafts, and not including money in hand not reported to the Treasury) on the 29th ultimo was eight millions three hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars. This amount would be increased, by including unreported moneys in hand, to at least TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. So much for Whig Policy, Whig Legislation, and a Whig Tariff.

"We are against every thing that the Whigs are for."—*Nashville Union.*

Now this is what we call honest. This is plain and above-board. This is the first actual declaration of Polk-principles we have seen as yet. "We are against every thing the Whigs are for." How much trouble, how much wear and tear of ingenuity and invention is here saved. It reminds us of an anecdote that the late Chief Justice of Maine used to tell, with infinite humor. While at the bar, the Judge had a case to prosecute, in which a very deaf old man was defendant. As the argument for the plaintiff was going forward with much earnestness, the defendant became very much excited, and making many ineffectual attempts to hear what Mr. Mellen was saying to the Jury, he at last exclaimed, "I don't know what you are saying, Squire Mellins, but I swear you lie!"

New York Tribune.

An Omen!—Has any one written to A[illegible] yet, touching the omen that appeared at the Adams' Creek precinct in this County, on the day of the Election, just 15 minutes before the polls were opened! Then and there, at that precise puncture of time, when every bosom was beating high for the contest, a spirited Whig dog, (his *name* unknown—unknown the dog before to fame,) came up from the woods, and laid down before the assembled crowd a dead FOX. The fun and frolic elicited from the Whigs by this timely capture and prostrate condition of this emblem of their Loco brethren, may be more easily imagined, than described.—*Newbernian.*

A Clay Omen.—A gentleman, but just returned from a trip into the interior of our own and adjoining States, relates to us the following little incident, which may reasonably be set down as an "omen." An intimation was given at Bedford Springs on Monday last, that 2 balloons would be sent up, one labelled 'Clay' and the other 'Polk,' and in consequence a large crowd was gathered to witness the race, if the ascension might be so termed. At the appointed hour both balloons were charged, and having been duly balanced, were let go at the same moment. The hearts of the Locofocos beat with triumph as the Polk balloon rose above its competitor; but their joy was of short duration, for a sudden gust of wind laid the "Polk" upon its side, and at the same moment the Clay balloon soared majestically far upward and onward toward the west until lost to the eye, still maintaining its advanced and elevated position.

This may or may not be taken for anymen, but it is certainly as good as any one that Mr. Kendall has favored the world with.—*U. S. Gazette.*

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Mecklenburg, N. C., July 25, 1844.

Dear Sirs:—It is the special request of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College that you will do us the favour of giving the following communication, being an extract from their minutes, a few insertions in your paper. The Editors of the Watchman of the South, of the Fayetteville Observer, and of the Charleston Observer are requested to confer the same favour upon us.

EXTRACT.

From the first settlement of this County and this State, our fathers felt it to be a solemn duty which they owed to their children, the church, and their God, to make ample provision for the thorough education of their sons in Literature, Arts, and Sciences, combined with correct moral principles drawn from the Bible. Of this we have undeniable evidence in the fact of the existence of Queen's College, in Liberty Hall, in Charlotte, even before the American revolution; and it is to the present generation a matter of deep regret that after the revolution that noble enterprize was abandoned. Again, some 25 years ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to relocate a College in Western Carolina. Under the influence and operation of the same sense of duty, some 10 years ago, the great and noble enterprise of endowing and establishing Davidson College in the County of Mecklenburg, was projected. Much has already been done with a view of securing the great object aimed at—the College has been in successful operation for several years. But much more is greatly needed before the College can meet the wants of the public. And whereas, it is thought to be a matter of vital importance distinctly to state our broad platform, and what it is we are aiming at; Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That when we shall secure the endowment of at least *three* additional professorships—when we shall see *five* or *six* able professors in Davidson College imparting faithful and able instructions in their several departments; and each comfortably located in a suitable residence on the College Campus—when we shall see comfortable dormitories erected sufficient to accommodate some 200 students with corresponding facilities as to the extension of the Apparatus and Library, with suitable halls—then and not till then, our aims will appear to have been accomplished.

Resolved, 2d. That in the deliberate judgment of this Board an additional sum of not less than *three hundred thousand Dollars*, is indispensable to accomplish our designs, and to meet the wants of the public as to extensive and thorough education.

Resolved, 3d. That we do regard it, with the divine blessing, as perfectly practicable on the part of the Presbyterian Church in this State, and the upper part of S. Carolina, with the generous aid which may be confidently expected from others, to make Davidson College what its founders and friends wish, and the wants of the public demand.

Resolved, 4th. That with a view to the complete endowment of Davidson College, the Board proceed to elect an agent of the Institution with a salary equal to that of a Professor in College.

J. B. DAVIES, *President of the Board.*
Davidson College, N. C.

A Mistake Corrected.—An orator holding forth in favor of "woman," concludes thus—"Oh, my hearers, depend upon it nothing beats a good wife." "I beg pardon," replied one of his auditors, "a bad husband does."

WATCHES!!!
WATCHES AND JEWELRY

THE Largest and most Splendid Assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's; as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to sell a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

☞ Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c. for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN.
Importer of Watches and Jewelry.
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30 Wall St., New York, (Up Stairs.
July 20, 1844. 17-3m

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mills—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Sheetings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do.
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Election November 4, 1844.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

THE RESULT.—Nearly all the counties in the State are heard from, and the result is that Mr. Graham is elected Governor by a majority of from 3000 to 4000. And that we have elected a decided Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature.

As soon as we can get the complete returns, we will endeavor to give a table showing the state of parties in each House.]

We congratulate the Whigs of the Union upon this auspicious result. North Carolina is true to herself, true to her principles—the principles of the Whig party—and in November next she will proclaim, in a language not to be misunderstood, her still abiding confidence in the integrity and purity of those principles.

The value of this victory (says the Raleigh Register, to the Whig cause throughout the Union, cannot be estimated. Had North Carolina gone for the Loco Focos, we verily believe it would have inflicted a blow upon Whig principles which, with all their recuperative energy, it would have taken them years to recover from. Let, then, the efforts of the Whigs of North Carolina, be duly appreciated throughout the Union. Never, we believe, were more desperate exertions made by any party, than by the Loco Focos of this State. All their leading men were engaged in electioneering; wagon loads of documents were industriously circulated; and every issue attempted, that could influence a vote. Our only cause of fear was, the very popular character of their candidate for Governor, and the sudden springing upon our people of the Texas question. But although, no doubt, these two causes exercised a direct influence, to some extent, on the result, yet we are proud to say that, both combined, were unable to seduce any considerable portion of our political brethren from the path of duty. We have achieved a victory, scarcely paralleled in history, and have carried consternation into the Loco Foco ranks from Maine to Louisiana. Let every true Whig then, say—"Well done"—to the gallant spirits of the Old North—for though many States have done *well*, she has *excelled them all*.

LEGISLATURE.

Buncombe.—Fagg and Tirash, Commons. Both Whigs. No change. Poll: Fagg 1000, Tirash 765, Jones, Loco, 608.

Haywood.—Keener, Whig, Commons. No change. Poll: Keener 350, Edmonson, Loco, 310.

Burke and M'Dowell.—Caldwell and Burgin, Commons. Both Whigs. A gain of 1. Poll: In Burke, Caldwell 611, Burgin 380, Avery, Loco, 402. In McDowell, Caldwell 587, Bargin 535, Avery 235.

Senatorial District of Henderson, Buncombe and Yancy.—Woodfin, Whig. No change.

Mecklenburg.—J. Walker, S.; R. Lemmons, J. A. Dunn and J. Kirk, C. All Locos. No change. Poll: Senate, Walker 655, D. M. Lee, Whig, 422. Commons, Lemmons 1182, Dunn 1199, Kirk 1172, Query, Whig, 817, E. Stewart, do. 784, W. Johnston, do. 777.

Washington.—D. C. Gayther, Whig, Commons.

Currituck.—K. T. Payne, Whig, Commons.

Edgecombe.—Louis D. Wilson, S.; Joshua Barnes and Robert R. Bridgers, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Pitt.—J. L. Foreman, Senate; H. F. Harris and Churchill Perkins, C. All Whigs. No change.

Hyde.—Mr. Credle, Whig, elected over Doctor Sandifer to the Commons. Whig gain.

Currituck.—John B. Jones, Loco, Commons. No change.

Surry.—R. C. Puryear and Geo. Brown, Whigs, and Taliaferro, Loco, Commons. Whig gain of 2. H. G. Hampton re-elected Sheriff.

Surry and Ashe.—In this Senatorial District, the Chairmanship Col. Dobson is beaten by A. B. McMillan, Whig, of Ashe, 150 votes.

Ashe.—Benjamin Calloway, Whig, Commons. Whig gain.

Yancey.—Fleming, Loco, Commons, by 100 majority. No change.

Onslow.—Thos. Emett, S.; E. W. Sanders, C. Both Locos. No change.

New Hanover.—Owen Holmes, S.; David McIntyre and Jere. Nixon, C. All Locos. No change. Poll: Senate, Holmes 515, Hall, Whig, 61. Commons, McIntyre 1030, Nixon 1078, McRae, Whig, 293, McRee, do. 281.

Columbus.—N. Williamson, Loco, Commons. No change. Poll: Williamson 337, Baldwin, Whig, 232. For Sheriff, J. Williamson 310, J. Maultsby 262.

Senatorial District of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.—Melvin, Loco. No change. Poll:

	Melvin.	McDougald, Whig.
Bladen,		
Brunswick,	165	234
Columbus,	251	106

Lincoln.—In this county a local question absorbed all others—division, or no division of the county. Both sets of Candidates were Locos, and the *division* party succeeded by 400 majority. The persons elected are as follows: Stowe, Senate. Commons, Messrs. White, Wilson, Reinhardt and Rankin. Mr. Wilson was in the last Legislature, and voted as often with the Whigs as Locos.

Gates.—R. Gatling, Loco, elected to the Commons by 7 votes over Dr. Speed, Whig.

Gates and Chowan.—W. Stallings elected to the Senate by 22 votes over Augustus Moore.

Iredell.—Bogle, Senate, by 145 votes over Allison. Commons, Reid, Emmerson and George. All Whigs. Poll: Reid 1084, Emmerson 944, George 881, McLaughlin 788, Davidson 723, Feimster 469, Chidsey 262. Sheriff, Johnston, re-elected.

In this county also, the agitation of a local question of *division* determined the result as to men, but not as to principles, as every Candidate was Whig.

Rutherford.—Thomas Jefferson, Senate; William E. Mills and —— Davis, Commons. All Whigs.

Caldwell.—William Dickson, Whig, Commons.

Jones.—Senate, Hellen, Whig, 87, Cox, Loco, 79. Commons, Foy, Whig, 200, Foscue, Loco, 157.

Bertie.—Lewis Thompson, Whig, Senate, by 62 votes over Mitchell, Loco. Commons, Cherry 614, Bond 504, Rayner, Loco, 437, Pugh, do. 290. A Whig gain of three.

Carteret.—Whitehurst, Whig, by 117 votes over Marshall, Loco. Whig gain.

Carteret and Jones.—Hellen, Whig, Senate.

Randolph.—Elliott, S.; Brower and Rush, C. All Whigs. No change.

Davidson.—A. Hargrave, S., without opposition: Payne and Brummell, C. All Whigs. No change. Poll: Commons, Payne 812, Brummell 794, Hargrave, Loco, 790, Richards, do. 660.

Rockingham.—Geo. D. Boyd, S., without opposition: Scales and Williamson, C. All Locos. No change.

Greene and Lenoir.—E. G. Speight, Loco, Senate; No change.

Lenoir.—Jesse Jackson, C., by 21 majority over Willis Pipkin. Both Locos. No change.

Camden.—Barcoe, Whig, C., by 128 majority. No change.

Person.—Hester, S.; Cunningham and Satterfield, C. All Locos. No change. Poll: Senate, Hester 235, Holleman, Whig, 170.

Hertford.—R. G. Cowper, Whig, Senate, by 28 votes over Dr. Moore, Loco. Whig gain. Commons, Jacob Sharp, Whig, by 86 votes over Britt, Loco.

Cabarrus.—Caleb Phifer and T. H. Robeson, C. Both Whigs. No change.

Clearcland.—Hamerick, Loco, Commons.

Wilkes.—Churchill and Gambill, C. Both Whigs. No change.

Caldwell.—Dickson, Whig, Commons.

Henderson.—Clayton, Whig, Commons.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1844. Graham.	Hoke.	1842. Morehead.	Henry.
Anson,	1074	506	995	372
Beaufort,	882	488	750	593
Bertie,	98 m.		400	474
Brunswick,	335	311	283	309
Buncombe,	875	496	1450	498
Henderson,	565	206		
Cleaveland,		384 m.	324	359
Burke & Caldwell, in part,	1263	309	1514	399
Bladen,	270	501	301	438
Columbus,	180	352	129	351
Caswell,	277	1088	244	1109
Cabarrus,	761	477	610	302
Cumberland,	603	1070	558	886
Chatham,	1153	794	992	707
Chowan,	332	210	243	221
Camden,	547	94	453	77
Craven,	680	622	549	656
Carteret,	140 m.		283	242
Duplin,	251	865	182	801
Davidson,	911	658	1220	484
Edgecombe,	118	1410	74	1185
Franklin,		320 m.	353	646
Greene,	250	204	274	198
Granville,	976	985	901	858
Guilford,	1920	463	1615	418
Hertford,	80 m.		292	231
Halifax,	569	378	567	419
Haywood,	365	327	465	216
Iredell,	1527	379	1479	252
Jones,	195	153	213	126
Johnston,	639	585	557	580
Lenoir,		150 m.	216	377
Lincoln,	911	1728	679	1579
Mecklenburg,	808	1242	764	1182
Montgomery,	586	107	1106	165
Stanly,	536	81		
Moore,	584	512	521	504
Nash,	67	790	80	765
New Hanover,	283	1101	201	885
Northampton,	154 m.		532	430
Orange,	1761	1555	1576	1472
Onslow,	188	553	187	581
Pasquotank,	593	177	631	144
Pitt,	590	419	572	379
Person,		334 m.	310	545
Perquimons,	149 m.		353	94
Rowan,	809	736	1190	914
Davie,	508	354		
Rockingham,	449	981	383	954
Richmond,	678	113	655	92
Randolph,	1082	318	1154	309
Robeson,	559	509	534	557
Rutherford,	1492	435	1366	173
Stokes,	1105	1165	1129	1180
Surry,	1052	1023	984	950
Sampson,	458	732	385	603
Wake,	1073	1271	953	1185
Wilkes,	1328	167	1333	709
Washington,	237 m.		364	58
Warren,	127	716	113	730
Wayne,	216	846	216	680
	36,079	32,840	36,757	32,003

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Graham.	Stony Point,	Lawrenceville,	Rock Spring,	Cochran's,	Dolly's,	Morgan's,	Polk,	Total.
Senate. Graham,	139	116	74	96	96	31	44	83	623
Hoke,	96	1	1	36	10	1	6	1	107
Commons. Wilson,	139	116	74	96	96	31	44	83	623
Worth,	83	69	69	25	25	6	6	26	329
Nicholson,	96	1	1	25	17	1	6	1	129
Senate. Dunn,	96	69	69	25	25	6	6	26	329
Cochran,	96	69	69	25	25	6	6	26	329
Commons. Bruton,	96	69	69	25	25	6	6	26	329
Sanders,	96	69	69	25	25	6	6	26	329
Coggin,	96	69	69	25	25	6	6	26	329
Hilburn,	96	69	69	25	25	6	6	26	329

ALBEMARLE, N. C., August 5, 1844.

Mr. E. J. Hale.—Sir: I drop you a note to inform you of the result of the Election in our county. We gave Graham 541, and Hoke 341. We had three Whig candidates for the Commons. We gave Locke 256, Parker 180, and Horwood 142. Stanly and Cabarrus composes one Senatorial District. We had two Whig candidates, and the result is, that Mr. Walter F. Pharr is elected over Christopher Melchor 50 votes. I don't know the precise vote of Cabarrus. You will see that Hoke got some more votes than is usual for the Locofocos generally; but they will not vote for Polk and Dallas. I think that 50 is as many as they can get in November."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

HAMPTONVILLE, N. C., Aug. 3, 1844.

Sir: I have the satisfaction of saying to you, that Puryear and Brown, Whigs, and Taliaferro, Loco-Poco, are elected to the Commons in this County; and if Dobson is not beaten, he is so near it that he has given up. You will recollect that at the last session, Surry and Ashe were united for a Senatorial District, to the exclusion of Wilkes, the mother of Ashe, and which lies directly between the two counties. This arrangement was made for the purpose of securing a permanent political berth for the arch demagogue Wm. P. Dobson, and to provide for him in his old age. Well what is the result? Dobson is 66 votes only ahead in Surry, and it is thought by the Demos themselves that McMillan will have a sufficient vote in Ashe to overcome that.

Extract of a letter, dated

"MORGANTON, August 2, 1844.

"Here is for Old Trap: Old Fort in Burke gives Graham 177, and Hoke only 10! Has Old Trap done the thing as genteelly? The above is just a priming to what we will do for Harry of the West in November next."

OLD TRAP

Sends greeting to Burke.

	Graham.	Hoke.
Old Trap,	300	4!!!

EAGLE ROCK, WAKE COUNTY,

Sends greeting to Old Trap, Camden, and Old Fort, Burke, and challenges them to an effort of strength, in November next.

Poll for 1844:

	Graham.	Hoke.
Eagle Rock,	124	14

Raleigh Register.

FORK, in Montgomery, sends greeting to *Old Fort, Old Trap*, and *Eagle Rock*,

For Graham 116	Hoke 1!!!

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.—The Rutherfordton Republican, speaking of the election in that county, says:

"We have give Graham in this county an increased vote of about 40 over that of Morehead in 1842, his entire vote being 1402. That of Hoke is 435.—The Division question in this county has given Hoke 250 votes more than he would have received in its absence, as it was currently circulated by his Democratic friends on the day of the election that he went for a Division of the county. There is not a shadow of doubt resting in our mind that Hoke went for a Division of the county for the mere purpose of obtaining votes, as he was strenuously opposed to the Division of Lincoln a larger county than this. It was not "principle" with him. It was but a Demagogue move."

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1844.

I have been delighted to hear, on all my journey to this place, the high compliments paid by the press and people, to the Old North State, for her devotion to her principles, in the late election, which has redeemed her from even the accidental *appearance* of Locofoco supremacy, and well entitles her to the appellation of the "Land of steady habits." Mr. Graham's majority will be small, I see, but we will make that up in November.

Not a word here as yet from any of the other States that voted this month.

The character of the Globe, I see, is not improved by the result of our election. I observe that it copies Mr. Clay's late letter to the Jonesborough Whig, denying that he had been instructed by the Kentucky Legislature to vote against the Bankrupt Law, and then adds, by way of disproving Mr. Clay's statement, *its own false version* of Mr. Morehead's speech on the 18th of January 1842, in which they make Mr. Morehead say, that the "*Legislature* of Kentucky" had passed instructions. A reference to the Editorial columns of the Globe of that very day shows, that Mr. Morehead's remark was, that the *House of Representatives* of Kentucky had passed the resolutions. So also said the Intelligencer's report of the speech. But with all this evidence before it, the Globe prefers to copy from the Congressional Globe a version deliberately prepared, we have no doubt, for the purpose of deception, and puts its own falsehood in opposition to Mr. Clay's letter, though that is sustained by notorious facts.

In the same paper, I find an article asserting that Mr. Clay and Aaron Burr were "intimate personal friends," and that Mr. Clay warmly espoused his cause, whilst under trial for conspiracy. This is an old story, which, like the vile "bargain and corruption" slander, is newly put on its rounds every now and then, to serve its purpose of falsehood. It is untrue in every respect, except that Mr. Clay was employed as a Lawyer to defend Burr, on his trial; and even this he declined doing until Burr had fully satisfied him of his innocence of any criminal intention against the United States.

It appears that the election of Harrison in 1840 was not enough to show the Locofoco party that the people of this country will not sustain a warlare based upon slander alone.

Nothing new in the city, which is full of strangers.

THE ELECTIONS.—From Alabama, we have received the vote of only one county, (Montgomery,) which has, for the first time in three years, elected a full Whig Representative ticket. R. C. Bunting (formerly of Robeson county in this State,) and —— Williams, Representatives.

From Kentucky, the returns are very meagre, but, (says the Cincinnati Atlas,) highly favorable. "Judge Owsley (the Whig candidate for Governor,) runs fully up with the legislative ticket, while Dixon (the Whig candidate for Lt. Gov.) goes ahead of it in almost every instance."

Ten counties heard from in Indiana, elect 15 Whigs and 5 Locos to the Legislature. These returns are considered gratifying, and encourage the hope that the State has, contrary to the expectation of both parties, gone for the Whigs.

A HOPELESS CALCULATION.—The Globe, speaking of the North Carolina Election, says:—

"Our opinion is the same now that we expressed the day we published the first returns from the State—that the whig candidate for governor will be elected by between 2,000 and 3,000 majority. If it shall not exceed 2,500, our calculation is that Polk will get the State in November. We make our calculation in this wise:

"Governor Polk was born in North Carolina, and State pride will induce at least 500 Whigs to vote for him; which, taken from the whig and put to the Democratic side, makes 1,000 difference in favor of the democrats.

"Clay's immorality will lose him the votes of at least 500 religious persons, whose consciences will not permit them to vote for a man who not only does not practise a single Christian precept, but tramples on every one that lies in his way to fortune or ambition.

"North Carolina is one of the last States that votes for the presidency—we believe the very last, and before she votes we think it will be known there that Governor Polk is elected, and at least 1,000 *shameful* whigs will be ashamed to show their long faces at the polls to be laughed at.

"There are 2,500 democratic gain for the November election in the three last paragraphs; and if we thought the democratic party would need more than that number, we would increase the number of whigs who will be ashamed to go to the polls in November."

The Globe is welcome to all the consolation it can derive from this calculation. But we can assure it, that the majority for Mr. Clay in this State will be greater, far greater, than that given to Mr. Graham. The Presidential Election will turn upon principle; and though many Whigs, particularly in the West, suffered themselves, by local or personal feelings, to be drawn into the support of Col. Hoke, yet such will not be the case in November.

Col. Hoke, by the aid of a pleasing address and popular manners, has drawn into his support many Whigs, who, in the Presidential Election, will be foremost in casting their votes for Henry Clay.

GEORGIA.—The Whigs of this State held a mass Convention at Madison, on the 31st ultimo. Twenty thousand persons are said to have been present. The Hon. John McPherson Berrien was chosen President, with seven Vice Presidents and two Secretaries. A large delegation was present from Charleston, S. C., and many from Alabama. Eloquent and able addresses were made by the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, Hon. J. M. Berrien, Messrs. Meriwether, Dawson, Ridley, Ashurst, and others. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

There is one thing (says the Georgia Journal,) of which our friends may well be assured, and it is, that Georgia is Whig to the core, and will go for Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen, in November next, by a large majority.

ALABAMA.—A mass meeting was held at Lafayette, Ala. on the 1st inst., numbering from 2,500 to 4,000. "The unskinned and unterrified coons of Chambers and the surrounding counties, (says the East Alabamian,) fur all in good order, and the rings on their tails brighter than ever, filled our village at an early hour of the day;—surpassing in numbers and enthusiasm the best days of '40." Several able and effective Whig speeches were made, at the conclusion of which the crowd dispersed "without a single accident or fight."

CAMP GRAHAM.—The East Alabamian, speaking of the late Whig gathering at Lafayette, says: "This meeting having been held on the day on which the Hon. Wm. A. Graham was elected Governor of North Carolina, we respectfully suggest to our friends, that the ground shall be called, in honor of that distinguished Whig Statesman, CAMP GRAHAM." A good suggestion.

FIRE!—On Saturday morning last, a small dwelling house in the lower part of the town, the property of Mr. John W. Howell, was destroyed by fire. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. But no clue has yet been discovered to lead to the detection of the perpetrator of the deed.

Daniel McNeill, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Stewartsville, Richmond county, N. C., in the place of John Malloy, Esq., resigned.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.—On Monday the 5th inst., Elections were held in Kentucky, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

In Kentucky, for a Governor and members of the Legislature. In Alabama, for members of the Legislature, and a member of Congress from the 3d District, in place of Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, appointed Senator by the Governor. In Indiana, for members of the Legislature. In Illinois, for members of Congress and members of the Legislature. In Missouri, the contest is for members of Congress and the Legislature. The Whigs run no candidates for Congress—first, because the State has not been districted as the law of Congress requires it to be; and secondly, because they are willing that the fight between the "hards" and "softs"—that is, those who are for a metallic currency exclusively, and those who are for good bank notes convertible into specie—should be a fair one—the Locofoco party being divided into two organizations, which are designated by the words "hards" and "softs." A spirited contest will be made for the Legislature, and with some hope of succeeding; at least so far as to give to the Whigs the control between the two factions, in the election of the United States Senator, in place of Mr. Benton, whose term of service will expire next March.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION in North Carolina will be held on *Monday the 4th November.*

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.—A decision was given in the Supreme Court of New York, a few days since, virtually declaring that the Marine Court of that city is not one of record. This is very important to naturalized citizens, as many foreigners who have gone through the process of law for the purpose of acquiring the rights of citizens, have attained their rights through the Marine Court. It now appears that all that has been done in this respect has been illegal. The decision disfranchises a great part of the foreign voters in that city and State, and will have considerable effect, it is said, on titles of real estate.

The New York Express says: "The judges who have made this decision in the two highest Courts are not Whig Judges, but all of them, we believe, of Locofoco politics. It has been recently decided at New Orleans that the naturalization papers avail nothing when procured without authority of law and the proper Courts of law. If this decision is to prevail here, the effect will be to undo what has been illegally done for more than thirty years past."

DEATH OF ZACHARIAH POULSON.—The Philadelphia papers announce the death of this venerable Editor, which occurred in that city on the 31st ult., in the 83d year of his age.

The U. S. Gazette says:—

"Few names are better known in our city and State, than that of Mr. Poulson; and wherever the man was known, he was respected for his simplicity of manners, his integrity of character, and his unyielding attachment to principles. Mr. Poulson was the founder, and, for more than forty years, the publisher, of "Poulson's American Daily Advertiser," a paper that never changed its tone, and never was false to a party. Measured by the standard of newspapers, at the time when that paper flourished, it might be considered as excellent. It was one of the best. Its conductor did not often put forth his ideas in an editorial form, but some of the best moral and political writers of the times made that paper the vehicle of their opinions; and as such, the Daily Advertiser was a fair and faithful representative of those principles, which characterized a great and dominant party in the early history of the country, and have been the resort of our governors when the hour of peril showed the weakness of those doctrines that are proclaimed to please the multitude, and deceive those who look only to the hour for the requisites of a great nation. Mr. Poulson, through a long life, enjoyed the esteem of a large portion of his fellow citizens—an esteem which was founded on his unfailing integrity and honor. His industry and economy made and kept a fortune, remarkably large for one of his profession, but held by him without exciting envy. He has passed away from life, but not from the remembrance of those who knew him in his social relations; and his memory will be long cherished in a city, where he was so extensively known."

WARDENS OF THE POOR.—The following persons were elected Wardens of the Poor, at the election held on the 1st instant:—

Upper Regiment.—John D. Harrington, Arch'd S. McNeill, John L. Bethea.

Lower Regiment.—Lauchlin Bethune, James A. Byrne, Alexander Elliott.

Fayetteville.—Wm. McL. McKay, Alfred A. McKethan, Duncan G. McRae.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"WADESBOROUGH, Aug. 5, 1844.

"I am sorry to state that our county has been again disgraced by two horrid murders; one about two and a half miles from this place, a man by the name of Hildreth, who was here on Thursday and started soon after dark for home, and was found in his own yard and near his door, by some of the family, shockingly cut across the face, and his breast split open six inches, and his head cut in one or more places. An inquest was held yesterday, but nothing could be gathered by the Jury as to who the perpetrators of the horrid affair were. Suspicion, from some circumstances, rests on some members of his own family; and if they are not the guilty ones, it is a most mysterious affair. The other is a woman by the name of Beasley, as report says, was found at or near her own house, shot through the heart, and much bruised by blows on the head. This affair we have heard nothing more than the fact of the case. In addition to the above, we had on Thursday last two, if not more cases of stabbing, one of which is said to be doubtful as to recovery."

The next Legislature.—Almost every body is remarking upon the talented character of the Legislature elect. Certainly, within our experience, we have never known so many men of distinguished ability returned at a single session.—*Raleigh Register.*

False Prophets.—For weeks the "Standard" has been proclaiming with the air of a confident victor, that the Locos would signally triumph in North Carolina. The result shows what reliance is to be placed either on the judgment or statements of its Editor. We have no doubt that most of the money, which his party have lost in bets, was predicated on statements in that paper. And yet, probably, they will allow themselves to be deceived again when the Presidential election comes on.—*Ibid.*

Proscription.—We recollect remarking, when our friend John F. Poindexter was beaten for Solicitor by the Legislature, that they would him again. He has verified, and spoken in tones of thunder, to proscribed him for opinion's sake. has been elected to the Legislature, and another Whig with him.

G. A. Miller, Esq. of Davie, who was also proscribed as an Engrossing Clerk, has been also returned to the Legislature from that County.—*Ibid.*

When poke stalks produce hickory nuts, and hickory trees produce pokeberries, the Locofocos will probably be able to pass Polk off for a second Jackson.

The Fayetteville Observer asks us if the copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence which was read here on the 20th of May, had Ezekiel Polk's name to it? The signer's names were not read out, but we presume not, as no copy of that document except the one at the Mint has his name on it. That was printed in Knoxville and we believe by Dr. Ramsey.—*Charlotte Journal.*

Public Discussion.—There is to be a public political discussion at Franklinton, on the 13th and 14th instant. The Loco Focos have invited Hon. W. H. Haywood, jr., George C. Dromgoole, R. M. Saunders and other leaders; and the Whigs have invited Hon. Willie P. Mangum, John M. Botts, W. W. Cherry, H. K. Nash, Charles Manly, Henry W. Miller and others.

Raleigh Register.

Important Movement.—A meeting of Locofocos of Cumberland county, (Pa.) was held in that county a short time since, to consider what course it was proper for them, as friends of the Tariff, to pursue in the coming Presidential election. The chair was taken by Samuel Shaeffer, and a committee consisting of Gen. Thomas C. Miller, Montgomery Donaldson and John Moore, were appointed to prepare resolutions for the adoption of the meeting. The Committee reported a long preamble and a number of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The preamble sets forth with great clearness that the protection of our own industry is essential to the prosperity and independence of the country. The resolutions declare that the letter of Mr. Polk on the Tariff, to Mr. Kane, is "*not entirely satisfactory*"—that the members of the meeting "are in favor of the Tariff of 1842," and for the purpose of bringing Mr. Polk to a categorical answer, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That Montgomery Donaldson, Esq. Henry Lynch, General T. C. Miller, Francis Hutchinson, John Moore, Joshua Sellers, John Myers, Esq., Jacob Blyler, and Martin Snyder, be appointed a committee to address a letter to the Honorable James K. Polk, asking him to state *explicitly* whether if elected, *he will sustain the Tariff of* 1842, and if not, then to state in plain and unequivocal terms (without reference to any past letters or speeches or the measures of any other person,) *what kind of a Tariff he will sustain*, and what extent of protection he would allow to native industry.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again when the answer of Mr. Polk is received.

We shall wait with some impatience for this letter of Mr. Polk—fearing at the same time that he will not answer at all, or if he does, that he will not be "explicit" as the meeting require.

The Whig majority in the Legislature will very opportunely defeat the aspirations entertained in certain quarters for the Bench of the Supreme Court. It would be scandalous, for Gen. Saunders or any body else to come up reeking from the filthy arena of party politics, where he had volunteered in all sorts of dirty wrangles, and don the sacred ermine of justice. It is a singular fact that there has been a *falling-off* in nearly every county where Gen. Saunders made a public speech during the recent campaign.

Greensborough Patriot.

More Help.—The Express, published in Portland, Maine, heretofore a neutral paper, has thrown out the Whig flag, and inscribed on it, "Clay, Frelinghuysen and the U. States."

The Rochester Democrat says that [illegible] Campen, whose renunciation of the [illegible] Tariff party we published a few days [illegible] Locofoco elector in 1840 for the Livingston [illegible] The Democrat adds that Major Van Cott [illegible] er, who resides in Al[illegible] any co[illegible] seven sons, all of w[illegible] 1840, will all[illegible] November.

In this vicinity, on [illegible] McRae, Esq., Mr. [illegible] merly of Pitt cou[illegible] of Rhoda Buckin[illegible]

In Salisbury, on [illegible] a short illness, Mrs. [illegible] of Mr. Joseph F. G[illegible] Brown Esq., age[illegible]

In Mecklenburg [illegible] SARAH S. ALE[illegible] ander, aged 34 yea[illegible]

On the 30th ulti[illegible] county, Alabama, o[illegible] B. JONES, in the [illegible] this town. He has [illegible] mourn his loss.

At his residence [illegible] and painful illness [illegible] MAS, aged about [illegible] Richmond county, [illegible] in Alabama nearly th[illegible] the latter part of his [illegible] death, he had prepared himself [illegible] awaited him, and died as the Christian [illegible] of a better inheritance above.—*Mess[illegible]ertiser.*

POSTSCRIPT.

N. C. ELECTION.—The following are all the additional returns we have received this morning:—

Martin.—Asa Biggs, S., beating Jesse Cooper (Loco) and a Whig. A Loco Commoner elected. No change.

Cherokee.—Hayes (Whig) Commons. No change.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1844. Graham.	Hoke.	1842. Morehead.	Henry.
Burke & Caldwell,	1613	309	1514	399
Cleaveland,	336	720	324	359
Yancey,	310	615	292	493

INDIANA.—As far as heard from, the Whigs have gained a Senator in Jefferson county, 1 in Randolph, and 1 in Switzerland. Last year the Senate stood, Whigs 24, Locos 26.

They have gained in the House, 1 in Randolph, 1 in Spencer, 1 in Bartholomew, and 2 in Harrison.—And have lost 2 members in Dearborn and Ohio. Last year the House stood, Whigs 45, Locos 55.

Daniel Kelso, the recreant Whig, whose treachery lost them the U. S. Senator last year, is beaten in Switzerland by David Henry, Whig.

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, September 17th, I will sell at my Store on Person Street, my ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats, Shoes and Bonnets, Crockery and Glassware, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Iron, &c.

Also, HOUSE AND LOT on North Street.

Terms of Sale, CASH.

As the above sale is for Cash, bargains may be expected.

J. W. WOOTEN.
A. KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. WOOTEN.

August 14, 1844. 19-5w

TO PENSIONERS.

THE following Letter to the Agent for paying Pensions in North Carolina, is published for the information of the parties concerned:—

PENSION OFFICE, August 1, 1844.

Sir: It is proper that Widows, who are entitled to the benefits of the Act of June 17, 1844, continuing certain Pensions for four years longer, should be informed that Congress has made no appropriation for paying those Pensions, and that, therefore, no payment can be made before the latter end of December next.

J. L. EDWARDS,
19-2w *Commissioner of Pensions.*

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 9-1y

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FAYETTEVILLE.

MR. & MRS. [illegible] their school for the [illegible] communicate [illegible] elected [illegible] session of [illegible] ers, N. C.) will [illegible] efficiency [illegible]

In addition to the School will be added [illegible] by Mr. Barnes, on the 20th Sept.

For information relative to the above School, apply at the Office of C. P. Mallett, Esq. Mrs. [illegible] will receive Subscribers at the Store of W. H. [illegible] & SON.

Fayetteville, [illegible] 10, 1844. 19-tf

A. J. BATTLE. [illegible] H. M. BISHOP.

BATTLE & BISHOP,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

19-3m **WILMINGTON, N. C.**

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity.—To September Term, 1844.

Original Bill.

Sarah Riley and others, *vs.* Francis Buchannan, Andrew Buchannan, Horry Buchannan, Richmond Buchannan, and George W. Little.

IT appearing by affidavit, that Francis Buchannan, Andrew Buchannan, and Richmond Buchannan, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

19] WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Aug. 14.

Brandy, peach,	40	Lead, bar,	5
Ditto, apple,	a 35	Mackerel, hf. bl.	[illegible]
Bacon,	7½ a 8	No. 1,	[illegible]
Beeswax,	27	Molasses,	[illegible]
Butter,	15 a 20	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Cotton,	5 a 6½	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	50 a 55	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	12 a 14
Flour, new,	$4 a $4½	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box. ½ x,	$10
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	25 a 28
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	13½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 16 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—A few bales Cotton have been in market since our last paper, and sold at 5 a 6½. Wheat is selling at [illegible] Corn 50 a 55. Flour 4 a 4½. Bacon 7½ a 8.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Aug. 7.

Staves, Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber Side Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 10 75 a 11 [illegible

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons,)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; **Sattinets;** Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Muff and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style.)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Ginnps and Fringes, assorted.

[illegible] Cloths and Cassimeres,
[illegible] and Kentucky Jeans,
[illegible] Drilling,
[illegible] Bonnets,
[illegible] Rugs,
[illegible] Hats,
[illegible] Shoes,
[illegible] Crockery,
[illegible] Hollow-Ware,
[illegible] Groceries,
[illegible] Liquors,
[illegible] Tobacco,
[illegible] Segars,
[illegible] Iron,
[illegible] Steel,
[illegible] Nails,
[illegible] Glass,
[illegible] Paints,
[illegible] Oils,
[illegible] Dye Stuffs,
[illegible] Medicines,
[illegible] Saddlery,
[illegible] Carriage Trimmings,
[illegible] Leather,
[illegible] Bridle Bits,
[illegible] Spurs,
[illegible] Whips,
[illegible] Cotton Yarns,
[illegible] Wool Cards,
[illegible] Cotton Bagging,
[illegible] Rope,
[illegible] Bale Rope,
[illegible] Blankets,
[illegible] Negro Shoes,
[illegible] Hats,
[illegible]